tion of the contract. The holders of the bonds and cou-tons are placed by the legislation of 1882 in the position where it is useless and impracticable to pursue the remedies thereby given. To my minu this is so perfectly remedies thereby given. To my minu this is so perfectly remedies thereby given. To my minu this is so perfectly remedies thereby given. To my minu this is so perfectly any different view could be entertained.

He shows by reference to decided cases that the docnow announced by the Court is directly the reverse that heretofore established by a long course of de disions; citing, among others, that in Bronson agt. (I How, 316) declaring a law to be void that enembered the remedy "with conditions that rendered it useless or impracticable to pursue it." He also cites Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, (p. 289) which thus sums up the doctrine established by the decisions of the atted States Supreme Court and of other Courts:

United States Supreme Court and of other Courts:

Where a statute does not leave a party a substantial remedy, according to the course of justice as it existed at the time the contract was made, but shows upon its face an intention to clog, hamper, or embarraes the proceedings to enforce the remedy so as to desirely it entirely, and thus impair the contract, so far as it is in the power of the legislature to do it, such statute cannot be regarded as a mere regulation of the remedy, and is void.

Applying these authorities to the present case, he observes that instead of permitting the coupons to be used in payment of layers when affered, as stipulated in the

in payment of taxes when offered, as stipulated in the contract, the new law compets the taxpayer, in order to have them so used, to expend more money than the coupons are worth.

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1883.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was filled in all its departments with matter of more than ordinary interest, some prominent features of which may be named briefly as follows:

Foreign.—Special cable letter about the latest phases of Irish and English questions, and personal and art topics in London; general news dispatches from all parts of the world.

Government.—Special dispatch from Washington about Commissioner Raum's resignation, and general Government, laws tonics.

opics. Boston.—Special dispatches about political and personal events of the week.
Chicago.—Special dispatches about the relegraph-wire problem, and political, personal and art affairs.
San Francisco.—Letter from THE THIBUNE'S correspondent about Chinese labor, humigration, weather and business and dramatic topics.
Philadelphia.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent about personal, commercial and municipal events of the week.

the week.
Washington.—Letter from The Tribune's regular correspondent about work at the Pension Bureau, Mr. Baneroft's life and habits, Mr. Story's statue of Professor enry, and other current topics at the capital. irish.—Spenial disputch from Philadelphia about the irk of the Irish Convention, and comments thereon

rious sources. .--Action of the Board of Trade on the Aque duct question.

Doctors.—Some lively comments by Dr. Fordyce
Barker on the Flints, the packed meeting, and terrorism.

Doings and Sayings.—Town task of the week about per-

New Homes.—An elaborate forecast of the May-day mostic revolution in this city and vicinity. Miscellany.—Reports of various local events of the lay. Art.—Features of the coming French Salon, and gen-

Art.—Features of the coming French Saion, and general news of the week in gallery and studio.

Music and Drama.—Notice of the Symphony Society's concert, must, at and dramatic topics of the week, some account of "Saianella," Mr. Mapeson's departure, and Tribune correspondence about stage affairs in London. Society.—Events of six brilliant and busy days in the fashionable world.

fashionable world.

New Publications.—Detailed review of Stepniak's "Underground Russia, "presenting a grapate inside view of Ninlism.

Monck's Pret-nded Cures.—Exposure of the disreputable career of the self-styled "healer" of Brooklyn.

Torpedo Bost.—A long talk with the invencer of the little craft that has been the subject of so much specula-

n of late, neumonia on the Increase.—Some significant vital

London Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on current English topics.

The Dynamic Law.—What it is, and how it was passed;
a letter from Mr. G. W. Smalley.
A Whiter Tale.—Charact-ristic gossip at the fireside of
a storm-bound southern ran.
Notes from London.—Letter from The Trieune's regnlar correspondent on personal, literary and actata
topics in the British capital.

Broadway Note Book.—A Broadway lounger's personal

notes and notions on men and things the country round.

Fortraits of the Dead.—Description of a curious feature
of Bellevae Hospital.

Home Interests.—Prices of provisions in the markets.

Two Silly Scotchmen.
Science for the Propie.
Religious Intenigence.
A Terrible Fight.
History in the Jones Family.
Alter-dinner Sp. cenes of Americans.
Reminiscences of W. D. Howells's Youth. Reminiscences of W. D. Jefferson Davis at Home Training Boys in Vice. Railroad Interests. Obituary.
Arcest of a Gang of Counterfeiters.

Following is a brief summary of leading news topics of the day:

Foreign.-More arrests were made on Saturday in FOREIGN.—More arrests were made on Saturday in Ireland for consultacy to murder. —— The police obtained evidence that Informer Carey was concerned in other murders beside those in Phoenix Park. —— Archbishop Croke has been summoned to Rome. —— A letter threatening to blow up the Guildhall in London has been received by the

DOMESTIC.—General Green B. Raum on Saturday resigned the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. ——Rear-Admiral Edward Mid. leton is deal. ——The Massachusetts Board of Health decided on Saturday to take charge of the Tewksbury decided on Saturday to take charge of the Tew ksbury Almshouse. — Many cigar manufacturers are granting the demands of their employes for increased wages. — The Princeton team defeated the University of New-York team at La Crosse. City Ann Suburbana. The annual May moving has been begue; a number of changes of business firms has been announced. — The Boardo I rade and Transportation held a meeting on Saturday in reference to the Aqueduot bills. — A jury was impanelled to hold an inquest in regard to the Macauff tragedy in Brooklyn. — Mr. Mapleson sailed for Europe. — A Kirmess was held at Deimonico's. — Mrs. Markaret Carman was held by a Coroner's jury for causing the death of Mrs. Sidney Smith, of Millburn, L. I. — Good value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 82.67 cents. — Stocks opened moderately active at improving figures; later, were dull and declining. Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price 5 cents.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The fourth of the series of Competitors' atches was shot on Saturday at Creedmoor. Bright skies and balmy winds caused a larger attendance of spectaiers toan on any previous match day this season. Toward evening, however, the sky became overcast with clouds and a slight shower fell. The wind was not with clouds and a slight shower fell. The wind was not favorable to good scores. A score of 80 out of a possib e 105 was necessary for qualification to compete for a place on the leternational Team. Only one marksman qualified at Saturday's match, and he is comparatively making a new man at long-range absorting. Below will speaking a new man at long-range abooting. be found a summary of the match :

Name.	800 yds.	yds.		gate.
6. Joiner, 23d Regiment.	34	34	27	85
K. O. Shakespeare, Insp. Rifle P. Hoe, Pennsylvania. T. W. Griffitha, Stn. N. J. Regt., J. W. M. Farrow, Newport Art'ly T. J. Bolan, 12th Regt. A. B. Van Huesen, 12th Regt.	24 21 25 32 29 26	28 32 30 30 31 21	27 25 28 16 17 25	79 76 78 78 77 72
C. F. Robbins, General Insp. 1 Practice J. H. Brown, 7th Regt. P. Aider, 11th rogt H. S. Beilsmith, 65th Regiment	24 29 21 21 28	29 16 27 25	16 22 19 7	69 67 67 60
Shakespears snot with a Br	ttish rifle	e, the	BRITIO	one a

was used by Boulter, of the British rine, the same one as was used by Boulter, of the British team, in the recent international Match. Robbins also shot with an English rifle. The other men shot with the new models of either the Brown or Remington military rifle.

THE BALTIMORE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.-The musical festival of the Oratorio Society, assisted by Theodore Thomas's orchestra, at the Armory of the 5th Regiment, closed last night. There were many applications for seats from Washington, Western Maryland, the Valley of Virdula and portions of Pennsylvania, by telegraph, which could not be filled, although probably haif the audience was composed of non-residents. Financially the festival has exceeded expectations. Mr. Thomas's appearance here begins a series of seventy-four performances, all with local musical associations in many of the cities in the Ohio Valley and Northwest, terminating in San Prancisco.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

St. Louis, April 29.—The St. Louis Distilling Company, the chief owner and president of which is alfred Bevis, has suspended. It has a secured indebted-less of \$65,000.

DENYER, Col., April 29.—The property of C. C. Howell, resident of the City National Bank of Leadville, was residently attached by the bank for \$64,900. A NEW-YORK MURDERER IN CUSTODY.

RICHMOND, Va., April 29 .- A man going by the name of H. P. Shannon was arrested here last Sun-cay as a suspicious character. Information has since been received that the man's name is Thomas Rogers and that he is wanted in New-York for murder. He will be held until a requisition is sent for him.

ELOPRMENT OF TWO CHILDREN. PETERSBURG, Va., April 29.-Yesterday atterbeen John S. Davidson, age nineteen, a cierk in the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, ecoped with Misa Finley Jones, age eighteen, a beautiful and accomplished all, deaghter of Samuel Jones, a prominent citizen of control of Point, Va. They were married last night at Seldon, N. U.

FREEDOM IN RELIGION.

MR. M'KIM ON THE BIBLE AND THE CHURCH.

MR. NEWTON'S POSITION DISCUSSED. MR, BEECHER ON HERESY IN GENERAL-THE REV.

In announcing a meeting to consider the condition of the Indians, to be held this evening, Mr. Beecher yesterday morning said in Plymouth Church that the Indian question would never be properly settled until the Indians were made citizens and allowed to held land in severalty. The names of forty-two persons to be received in membership were read by Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher preached on liberty of thought and speech in the churches, with reference especially to the case of the Rev. B. Heber Newton, and religious heresy in general. Mr. Beecher said that suffering and sorrow were the codmothers of all liberty and progress in the world. Tuls was a day of great religious progress. In almost every point of theology and ecclesiology a change was going forward If it went forward properly, great good would come. Many persons wanted a change in church or church relations. There should be large liberty in religious thought and teaching. As men grew and increased, working higher and higher, their rights and liberties increased. Christ's love emancipated man from bonds, lifting him from animalism to soul-power. Under the Holy Gnost of love man had perfect liberty of thought, speech and conduct. A perfected Christian was the only person who had complete liberty. He had the liberty to do only what he wanted to, and he wanted to do only the right. For the man who had gone into the universal and sublime there were no metes and bounds. Rights and liberties had a nega-tive as well as a positive extent. Some men if they got ideas could not help firing them off, as a child did Chi ese crackers. But a public teacher had a right to hold back his utterances as well as to give them forth. Often an uttered truth was heard as a lie. One must consider the clarity of his convictions and his listeners' power to hear and receive them, and therefore he had to make a perpetual practical compromise. He must have

the liberty to speak or remain silent. Of the obstacles to perfect liberty in thought and speech nowadays, Mr. Beecher said that the light had daward on sectology, civil government, morality and religious ideas. The low condition of moral character was the greatest obstacle to free thought. No man could touch the inner truth of God with unclean or valger hand. There must be a disposition to well-doing and love to secure the discovery of truth. Holm as enlarged a man's knowledge, authority and influence. If individuals had love and charity, organized bodies had not. Dr. Thomas and Pro esser -wing, of Chicago, were cast byt ra.s. because they crossed denominational lines,

He taken said that even in old spain Castellar stood for free com of though, the graniest flaure of our times. In this country there was the graniest flaure of our times. In this countre there was the graniest flaure of our times. In this countre test there was more fear of resident and wide invest auton to an any where ease in the word.

"Heber Newton was a goo. Chrisia.," Mr. Receier with not leave you was a goo. Chrisia.," Mr. Receier with not leave the had calefully acquainted ninesen with all that has been taught in regard to the scriptures by the scholars of Europe and America. In his pastoral work he has made known his advanced views. With some of them I would not agree, and with more, I would agree. He has been cited to answer for the violation of his ordination of any serior winst! In his him of duly he has given expression to the views of a ripe scholarsaile. And of what he he archively! Has be been natioward or rase if No; he is cited to answer for the violation of his ordination codes. How did it come that he had or inston yows in over on min that deprivel of a of the divine right of horry of speech and or caough. I have the Churca that was criminal. No cranization has the frant to exist that case to find in his bounds a man who gives proof that he is the Lear's in temper and in all the elements of his. Sweet, temperate in action, beautiful in love, considerate in all he did, he has a right to stand in any organization. We to the synagogue that cases him out! That man goes with Christ his is assisted in a cloud content has a right to exclude a man who shows that Christ has received him and the content of Christ. No Pressylerian organization. No temper against Church has a right to exclude a man who shows that Christ has received him and who haves in the sport of Christ. No Pressylerian organization should exist which should be bribed by love or money to less me in Jesus Church has a right to exclude a man who shows that Christ has received him and who haves in the sport has a right of sport of heart synthesis and experimental control of the control of cuttless. If, it is an of equal authority, can you leave out Lev-tiens and Beuterstondy and not an joining close? Are Kutts and Eather of equal authority, can you leave out Lev-tiens and Beuterstondy and not an joining close? Are Kutts and Eather of equal authority, can attain, of Revealation of the elane longe as Manthew's Google of the Sermon on the Mount. Is circumciston as necessary as regarderation? Some men are not subtrivided by these educes and moranity and so they gine under them to get along well. But man, thus, and the first sign is that they don't quarrie as they do. They manthan allence.

"Hundreds of men was unade cambation roll through the areas of the chances once, never say dammation any more. If you ask them in regard to esculationy, if they believe men are to perias and sufficiently, if they believe men are to perias and sufficiently, if they have beeve men are to perias and sufficiently, if they are also many opinions on the subject. I knew man, not sar away, who have undergone a periest revolution in this and cognate subjects, they devote themselves to postoral work and keep still. But here and there is a man wood rathodox, and so men say that are any better sho out of the denomination, though they think well of thos. They don't want to mark the man say that he decend want to go; he was born in that Charels and orough up in it, and leaving it is like leaving home, the does not dear from ans conscience, 't thinking they are doing they think well of those they are an every genomination a set of men who hound their brethron. The nave a more for hereby and they have an every genomination a set of men who hound their owner, and well of the fall and they are an every genomination a set of men who hound their wite. A mang and such less would be the and such as a set of men who hound their owner, and well as the fall and they set of the fall and th

THE BIBLE AND THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH At the Holy Trmity Episcopai Church, Fifthave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-litth-st., the Rev. Randolph H. McKim preached yesterday morning on the Bible and its relation to the Episcopal Church. He

doiph H. McKim preached yesterday morning on the Bible and its relation to the Episcopal Church. He chose his text from Isaiah xl, 8: "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the worl of our God shall stand for ver." The serimon in substance was as follows:

The voice of the ancient Jewish prophet declares the Word of cod an unchangeable standard of fath, as that of the apostic declares it an unchangeable standard of conduct. Man's glory small fade, but the Word is more substantial than the solid earth, more enduring than the heavens. This Church of ours is built on the foundations of the apostics and the prophets. Christ is the culet cornerstone, and He leaves are same testimony concerning the Worl of God—that, and all justings of time, it stands the incorruptible and infaillole guide for religious and moral truth. The Protestant Episcopal Churca accepts the whole Bible, each and every book of the Old ann New Testaments, "of whose authority was never any doubt in the Church." Individual occiors, ancient and modern, have entistrated doubts of books of the New Testament. To represent the question of the authoritiety and godulineness of the Pontateuch or other books, as definitely settled by modern critichus, is to take such advantage over the presumed ignorance of one's audhors as an experience and always take over a sovice. The Courren propert can always take over a sovice. The Courren propends a otheory of inspiration, but recognizes instinctly begins!

But the Church doze not require her doctrines to be between the human element and the Divine. Who can draw the line where God's nature ends and man's nature begins!

ments are much more stringent. He pledges himself to the belief in the Old and the New Testaments of the Word of God and solemnly to conform to the destrine and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is directed how to study and weigh the Scriptures, and is required to promise in the sight of God that he will with all faith and diligence banish from the Church all erroneous and strange docurines contrary to God's Word. And the Church provides in her canons, if this solemn contract is disregarded, that the offender may be tried for his offence according to the laws of the Church. The prophety of this difference be ween the lait and the ciercy is obvious, because the latter are the official representatives, the authorized teachers of the Church, and she becomes responsible for their utterances.

SUPPORTED BY HIS CONGREGATION.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached in All Souls' Churca yesterday, but he made no allusion to the charges that have been preferred against hum arising out of his sermons on the Bible. His sermon was upon dogmas, and he cautioned "Liberals" against flippant

attacks on established forms of faith.
"Mr. Newton's congregation," said a member of the "Mr. Newton's congregation," said a member of the Church yesterday, "saibere to him in the matter of the charves, to a man. Only one member has withdrawn from the Church because of displeasure over the sermons on the Bible, and she is a woman. On the other ha d, we have said many accessions and the Church was never more prosperous. For mysel: I have been reading the Bible scraons, the Thirty's ne Articles, and the old mitton vows, and I am decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Newton has violated activer als vows nor the articles. I do not anticipate that Bishop Potter will ampoint a court of trial; yet If he does, I believe that Mr. Newton will

The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman preached last night at the Madison Avenue Congregational Church to a large congregatio, among whom were several He-Caristianity," and not a few persons were ultracted to the church in the expectation that the sermon would conta a criticisms similar to those attered by Dr. New man some Sundays ago. The preacher treated of the ment in Christ of the prophetic character ascribed to the

Messiah in the Old Testament.

'It is a fact now," he said, "that modern Jewish theological opinion of the character of Jesus of Nazareth has changed from older

La er on Dr. Newman spoke of the contributions of the

The Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, was filled again has night when "Doctor" Monck conducted his regular Sunday evening services and gave further exaiele worker."

wished to leave before the cose to do so at once; and be asked those that remained to extend to aim the spirit of

asked those that remained to extend to aim the spirit of American chivalry and coursesy. Some applicance followed, when the "Doctor" deprecated.

w. Heaney, the man who proof at the organ, there came forward and declared that he had been an ineariste for a great many years, lie declared that from the moment that he booter had tonesed him "with the hand of faith," to desire for liquor had left him and he now hated it with as much ferver as he had once loved it. The "Doctor" commented upon this case, and added that "vitalized anakerentefs" had also cured drunkards. He had been subjected to much misrer sentition, he declared; set he had beated tomande of people ree. "Am I doing a work to be caviled at it" in asked. "Not he answered; and then he added: "I intend to go on with this work notified to have also a fall case in op. Nothing shall cause me to budge, and, as a true man, I demand your judgment as Americans." [Apolanse.]

The persons who said they were decaded and desired to be healed from went upon the stage and were greeted with rears of imighter as they passed before the Doctor. received his touch, and declares facuselyes to be sealed. By the time that the vitalizing of handkercales was reached the greater part of the andlence had dispersed.

INSTALLING A PASTOR.

decorated with flowers and plants. The new paster of

RAINY DAYS IN OREGON.

INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRIBUNE PORTLAND, Ore., April 13.-When I arrived here a few weeks ago the city was just recovering from five weeks of "perpetual sunshine," not relieved by a single spring shower. It was the chief topic of conversation, and the Portlanders were boasing of their "switzerland of America." Coming from California. where rain is as phenomenal as dry weather is here, I failed to appreciate the necessity of so much rejoicing. But soon I understood it. They were proud of the flor weather because of the new-comers. They preserved for themselves the regular daily "Oregon mosts." They could not get along without them. They fiel better when it rains, and complain of sickness during dry weather. They are so adeletomed to sprinkling that they do not feet comfortable otherwise. The theatres are crowded to excess on rainy evenings and when it does not "pour down" the box office suffer. "Gum" shoes and umbrellas form an important element of commerce, and they seem to be public prop erty. Shoes are shuffled off and left indiscriminately at doors, and umbrellas are laid around as if public property; and they seem to be. The first man out of a church or theatre takes the first umbrells he comes to stips his peda s into his own or some one else's "guin" shoes, and shuff s homeword. Taree days rarely pass without a rain, or "shower" as they call it. A "shower" lasts from five minutes to an hour. Then the san shines out for an hour or two, and another " shower " comes of a few minutes or longer. These "showers" are warm, and the small drops do not best through even the lightest clothing. And as the weather is generally warm, overcoats are carely worn. But when the heavy rains come the water falls with a spinsh. Tuesc heavy and perpetual rains are supposed to be caused by the namense timber growth on the Sound. About 50,900 acres of timber land have been denuded in the "Sound country" within the past generation; amy yet this great forest has scarcely been scratched. This city is now on its tidal "boom," just as San Francisco was in 1869 on the completion of the overland rail-

cisco was in 1869 on the completion of the overland railroads. And in a few years this city will also probably have its "set-back." People are flocking here at the raic of 500 a week. About three-fourties of that number are farmers, stock-raisers, etc. They find nomes by purchasing Government or railroad lands. But those of the trades and professions and the osnai number of adventurers are overcrowding this and every to viand village in the "Great Northwest." O the many whoeven a very large purcentage come without any definite object of comployment, and will scoper or later longingly turn their disappointed faces toward the rising sum. Fromessional and liferary people will find a poor market for their brams. It is a country for merchants, farmers, stock-raisers, land and other speculators and those who have money to invest. But the penniless young man who comes here to grow up with the country must be prepared for many reverses, and not be disappointed it at last he fails to achiev success. Those who came out in the early days made fortunes. They found the country a harren waste and tools everything meight. They said down and patiently watted for emigration and commerce to improve the country, and with it their fortunes. It came, and to-day they are milhomaires. But how much of life's enjoyment and the pleasures of civilization did these people lose in a quarter of a century's existence in a wilderness! Many of these profited by "donation grants" from the Government. These grants were given settlers to encourage emigration. Many of these grant sprang to affinence and henceforth took his stand as a "sold chilzen." His palatial fendience was next in order, and the round of receptions began among this cotters of Western nabobs. Thus seelety has omerged from its primitive state, and the poor bin otherwise honest young man from the East comes to the West roads. And in a few years this city will also probably

MAN'S IMPATIENCE OF NATURE'S WORK.

increase of the Postateuch or other books, as definitely such as a various over the presumed ignorance of one's auditors as an expert can always take over a sovice. The Cauren propert can always take over a sovice. The Cauren propert can always take over a sovice. The cauren propert can always take over a sovice. The cauren propert can always take over a sovice. The cauren propert can always take over a sovice. The cauren properties to the sovice of inspiration, out recognizes sistincily pounds to theory of inspiration, out recognizes sistincily pounds to the order that the scriptures. It has drawn no has a did great damage. The Buffato Commercial Advertiger. It came in June, when the roses were in thosom and did great damage. The Buffato Commercial Advertiger instantly sent out its circulars over all the West, required by all the Church does not require her doctrines to be held in all fulliess by all her memoers. The terms of an held in all fulliess by all her memoers. The terms of an advertiger.

Hand the Advertiger.

It was in 1508, if we remember aright, that a "terrible wind swept out of the North, canting and nilling." It came in June, when the roses were in thosom and different damage. The Buffato Commercial Advertiger.

He was in 1508, if we remember aright, that a "terrible wind swept out of the North, canting and nilling." It came in June, when the roses were in thosom and different damage. The Buffato Commercial Advertiger.

He was in 1508, if we remember aright, that a "terrible wind swept out of the North, canting and nilling." It came in June, when the roses were in the roses were in the rose were in the post out its circulars over all the West, requesting information to a source of information. Hand fred an account of damage done by the male source of information. Hand fred of replies were received within a week, and the post out its circulars over all the West, requesting information to a source of information. Hand fred on the amount of damage done by the male source of information the post out

corn is planted in such localities. On all the uplands the wheat has been nearly blanketed with snow, which is the "poor man's manure," and now that the snow soaks slowly into the ground the chances for spring wheat are excellent, and while the planting will not be garly, there is every reason to betieve that the general average of the season will be maintained. It may not equal the great harvest year of 1879, when God smoore the land with prosperity and covered it with blessing, or it may not even reach the kindly crop of last year, but the promise is generous, and we must always recall that in any year, and save in isolated districts, this country cannot eat or in any way consume its crops. There is a fact in arrientium that spowy regions raise the most wheat, although the wheat strongest in glutten, and therefore most nurritious, is grown in the Bed River of the North, in Minnesota and Manitoba, wheat is a profific crop, and snow is considered not only a bisuleet, but a manure. That happens in this way: Snow earries down with it a percentage of nitric acid, which necentra for the soupcon of and taste there is in fresh-fallen snow. That, as it meits into the ground, decemposes the mineral elements of the soil and gives strength to be roots of the plants. The inverse of the same process of decomposition occurs in long, how and dry summers. The numeral learness the soil and fattens the land for the each harvest. A queer thought a term process of exviation produced by the snows of winfer, makes solune the numeral elements in the soil and rattens the land for the cast harvest. A queer though is the impactance of man with the seasons and crope, its will wait three-fourt is of a year for the birds of a calf from his favorite cow, and count it as one of the slow processes of nature. But he has no pathece with the slow vegetation, and demants from the vegetable world thas which he concedus to the animal creation. But all the time the silent genesis goes on, and the result is always the same.

KILLED IN FALLING FROM A TENDER.

was found on Saturday night lying on the track the Pennsylvania Railroad freight yard in Harshu

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.! MILWAUKEE, April 29.—The chief feature of interest in the immense volume of special private dis-patches received from all parts of the grain-growing and grain-trading regions of the country for the week ending last night was discussion and inquiry concerning the crop reports published in THE TERRENE A few days ago. Nothing has so decayly or so thoroughly stirred up the speculation or a tructed the attention of farmers and egitimate dealers in many months as the com of the information therein presented. Later dispate and letters from trustworthy sources in regard to the

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The petroleum speculation last week developed more activity than was shown in the previous of values upon frequent and erratic fluctuations. first prices-94391%c -were the highest or the week. the selling movement culminated, and heavy purchases to cover "short" contracts railled the market to 90%. The close was unsettled at 80% against 93% for the

most of them were dry or small producers. Except the another district which has not been sufficiently tested to show that it is another oil pool. About this well there is its proving to be a "gusher." On Saturday rumors

Runs to April 26	Total. 1,765,608 1,613,016	Av. per day. 07,008 62,041
Excess production Charters to April 27 The range of prices and the tower at the New-York Petrole annuxed:	1,123,525 fal (ranguet	
Opening	N. Y. Pet.	Conn. Ex.

in sympathy with the decline in crace oil, the removemental weakeness and coosed at 75-28c, per gallon in New-York and becomes in Palladelphia and Baltimore

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERFOOL ADEL 28 - Hacon, Camberrand Cut, 546; Short Bir Sold, Petr. Princ Mess, Sold de Vestern Sold, Lara, Prime Western, 2004, Cheese American Choose Sold. Lara, Prime Western, 2004, Cheese American Choose Sold. Lara beauting Sold. Provisions Lard Sold for New Mixel Western, Whoat Sold-Sol oper cent for California Ao. 1, 19, 21, 45 or antiornia No. 2, 6104 stood for New Mixel Western, Whoat Sold-Sol oper cental for Cambrian. Loridos. April 28.-Solvies Purcentine. 386d. Calcutta Latasect, 45 of ner quarter, Lansect 90t. 229 150 22, 00 per tot. Palice To ner of Robins Portuletan, 2, 45 of 65 of the April 28.-Which's Lard closed at 71 france 50 centimes per ad thos.

Barries April 28.-Which's Lard closed at 57 marks 50 ptenium sper 140 las. Personent, 7 marks 40 scenariz. Asswert, April 28.-Personent, 7 marks 40 scenariz.

ASSWER, April 28.-Personent, 10 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and not 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and not 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and not 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and not 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and not 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and and 19 franceso centimes for Fine Pale American and American and Fine Pale American and American and American and American and

COUTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

GALVESTON, April 28—Cotton firm, Midding 9%c. Low
Mydding, 9%c Good Ordinary, 8%c., net receims, 1,304
bates, gross, 1,874 bates exports to threat Britain,
bates to the Channes. — bates to the Continent, 2,101 bates
to the Channes. — bates to the Continent, 2,101 bates
to the channes. — bates to the Continent, 2,101 bates,
but outer spock, 5%,157 bates,
NEW-OR, **28. April 28,—Cotton firm, Midding, 1%c.,
bates to France, 2,815 bates, to the Continent, 1,836 bates,
to Freat Britain. — bares saies, 3,000 bates, last even
ing, — bases slock, 284,381 bates,
SAVANNAR, April 28,—Cotton firm, Midding, 5%c.,
Low Midding, 9%c. Good Ordinary, 8%c., net receipts,
542 bates: gross, 542 bates, exports construct, 1,739
bates to the Continent, 1,356 bates, saies, 400 bates; has
evening, 86 bates, stock, 22,234 bates. COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

evening. So bakes, stock, 22,334 bakes.
CINCINNATI, April 28.—Flour quiet: Family, \$4 80.2\$5 10;
Fanov. \$5 30.255 75. Wheat stendy; No. 2 Red
Writer, \$1 11.2\$5 11; spot; \$1 11.5 April \$1 11.6
Max; \$1 11.4\$5, 11; spot; \$1 11.5 April \$1 11.6
Max; \$1 11.4\$5, 11; spot; \$2 11.5 April \$1 11.6
Max; \$1.6 Per.
Max minimets', \$i 10.887 90. Receipts, 1,100 head Shipmenas, 100 head Milwaukus, April 28.—Fiour quiet, Wheat icactive: Milwaukus, April 28.—Fiour quiet, Wheat icactive: \$0.5 Milwaukus, April 28.—Fiour quiet, Wheat Si 00.5; April, \$i 0.05; May, \$i 0.05; June, \$i 12.5, No. 2, April, \$i 0.05; May, \$i 0.05; June, \$i 12.5, No. 2, April, \$i 0.05; May, \$i 0.05; June, \$i 12.5, No. 2, 50.—Barley, No. 2 5.5-e. Barley inactive: No. 2 Spring, 70e.; No. 3 de. Extra freeh, 5.6.—Provinsons lighes; Meas Pork, \$ii 9.20 cash and April; \$i 0.05; May, Lacu-Prime Steam, 11.5-e. cash and April; \$i 0.05; May, Lacu-Prime Steam, 11.5-e. cash and April; \$i 0.05; May, Lacu-Prime Steam, 11.5-e. cash and April; \$i 0.05; May, Lacu-Prime Steam, 11.5-e. cash and April; \$i 0.05; May, Lacu-Prime Steam, 11.5-e. cash and April; \$i 0.05; May, Lacu-Prime Steam, 11.5-e. cash and April; \$i 0.05; May, Lacu-Prime, \$i 0.05; May, \$

bush. Shipments-Flour, 1,500 bbis Wheat, So0 btsh; Barley John bush.

St. LOUIS April 28.—Flour Steady; XXX. \$4 10384 40; Family, 28 10384 40; Eamily, 28 10384 10; Eamily, 28 10384 10; Eamily, 28 10384 10; Eamily, 28 10384 10; Eamily, 28 11284 28; II 3 10384 11 10 1038 11 10384 10; Eamily, 28 11284 28; II 4 10 10384 10; Eamily, 28 11284 28; II 4 10 10384 10; Eamily, 28 11284 28; II 4 10 10384 10; Eamily, 28 11284 28; II 4 10 10384 10; Eamily, 28 10 10 10384 10; Eamily, 28 10 10 10384 10; Eamily, 28 10 10; Eamily, 28 10 10; Eamily, 28 10; Eamil

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, April 29 -P. M The Custom House returns of the foreign move ments of merchandise at New-York for last week make comparisons with the week of the two pre-ceeding years which are favorable to the port. Yet the imports exceeded the exports by the sum of \$3,523,991. The imports of merchandise at New-York last week (\$9,710,764) were \$488,170 smaller than for the week of 1882 and were \$1,927,481 smaller than for the week of 1881. The exports of merchandise (\$6,186,773) were \$180,652 greater than for the week of 1882 and were \$345.919 greater than for the week of 1881. For the seventeen weeks of each of three years the imports of merchandise have exceeded the exports of merchaudi e as follows: 1883, \$42,013,261; 1882, \$69,292,601; 1881, \$19, 064,534. But including the specie movements the balance against the port for the seventeen weeks of this year (\$42,839,205) is \$13,177,745 less than for the same period of 1882 and is only \$58,643 greater than for the same period of 1881. But in 1881 the balance against the port, at this date, included the imports of \$28,004,368 in specie.

The following table shows the totals of imports and exports, other than of securities, at New-York,

from January 1 to date, for three years: MERCHANDISE. 1881. 1882.\$141.761.616 \$170.783.683122,696.082 101,490,482 Imports in excess \$19,064,534 \$69,292,601 SPECIE. \$28,004,368 \$1,430,954 4,171,054 14,708,605 Imports in excess of exports \$23,833,314 Exports in excess of imports MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.

Imports in excess 542,897,849 \$56,010,950 \$42,839,205 Yesterday's weekly bank statement of averages reflects the slowness with which money is returning from the interior. The net result of last week's interior movement is figured as a gain to the banks of about \$1,500,000; the banks' net loss by the Sub-Treasury operations for the work is \$820,918, leaving them a gain in cash of about \$700,000. The Sub-Treasury operations were so distributed as to average in the bank statement as a loss of only \$400,000; so it is probable that the sum of \$73,375,800 in specie and legal tenders reported by yesterday's statement is a close approximation to the amounts which the banks actually held last Forday evening. As it is evident that the figures for loans were made on a rising average, and hence that the actual net deposits were larger than the sum reported, it is probable that the surplus reserve is something less than shown by the statement. The surplus reported by the statement (\$895,200) is unusually small for this date; it compares with the surplusses at the 1882, \$10,895,600; 1881, \$11,440,025; 1880, \$3,277,450: 1879, \$14,373,775: 1878, \$16,718,700: 1877, \$17,300,150; 1876, \$9,535,625; 1875, \$11,378,475; 1874, \$21,872,625; 1873, \$9,611,525, The following are the comparative totals of the statements of April 21 and April 28:

Loans. \$April 21. April 28. Differences. \$410,907,000 \$812,805,000 Inc. \$2,988,000 \$pecns. 53 \$499,900 \$54,746,800 Dec. 123,000 Legal-tenders. 18,421,500 19,4 0,000 Inc. 1245,500 becomists. 286,676,100 \$29,922,400 Inc. 3,246,300 Cremination. 10,430,300 10,312,400 Dec. 133,300 The following snows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities:

Total reserve, \$72,293,300 \$73,375,800 Inc. \$1,082,500 sgalust dep sits 71,009.025 72,480.0 0 Inc. 811,575 \$895.200 Inc. \$270.92a Surning 60:4-275 The banks now hold in cash—specie and legaltenders-\$11,832,500 less than the sum held a year ago. The loans now are \$1,905,900 greater than then, and the deposits are \$7,328,400 less; so that the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule the reserve now shows a surplus of only \$895.200, against a surplus of \$10,895,600 then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 25,31, against 28.66 per cent at the same date of 1882.

During the week ended on Friday night the Sub-Treasury cancelled and sent to Washington \$348,000 gold certificates, \$144,000 silver certificates, \$239,000 mutilated legal-tender notes and \$356,100 mutilated National Bank notes; total, \$1,087,100. These appeared in its daily statements as payments. It received \$50,000 legal-tender notes in exchange for an issue of legal-tender certificates, which amount appeared as a receipt; so that instead of losing \$216.182, as the daily stateat of balances shows, it really gained from the banks \$820,918; of that, however. \$200,000 was received in gold coin for payment in kind at San Francisco. So the net gain of the United States Treasury for the week by the operations of the New-York Sub-Treasury was only \$620,918.

Money at the Stock Exchange ruled easy all the week; 52412 percent probably was about the average rate for call loans on miscellaneous collaterals, with exceptions as low as 312 per cent on almost every day. The unexpected expansion of the bank cans in the condition of their reserves and the com parative ease in the money market is not regarded invorably by conservative thinkers; probably that expansion was the cause for money ruling below 5.26 per cent. Whether yesternay's late rise to 6 ser cent for money and its apparent scarcity in the last half-hour of business have any significance or not will be developed early in the coming week. The domestic exchanges on New-York ruled pretty teady all the week until vesterday, when the rate at St. Louis advanced to 75 cents @ \$1 premium and nt Boston to 10-5 cents discount; at Chicago it declined to 25 cents premium. The foreign exchanges were dutt. Early in the week, in the absence of demand, rates for bankers' bills were marked down, and commercial bills, of course followed, but the commercial bills made-and the amount still continues larger than last year-ar absorbed as quickly as offered. With the renewal of a small demand for bankers' bills, rates again advanced. At the close rates for business were based upon \$4 83 and \$4 854, respectively, for long and short sterling.

Toruadoes, heavy rains, frost and ice in many parts of the country hast week were the alleged reasons for a continued dulness in general trad Declining markets abroad and better reports of the condition of the crops at home, together with large, receipts at the West, made the speculation in consols irregular and unsettled; yet a end of the week the price wheat at Chicago is only about 1 cent lower than a week ago, and that of corn is practically unchanged Navigation between Lakes Michigan and Erie is still closed, but the rail movement toward the sea board continues fair. Members of the Produce Exchange, however, are amused at the wide publicity given to the late official reduction in rates on east bound freight, and say that the "reduced rate" is much greater than has been paid by the large receivers of grain and produce. The movement of flour. grain and provisions from Chicago by rail last week was 7,376 toos greater than for the same week of 1882 and 29,283 tons smaller than for the week of 1881. (Navigation was open in the weeks of 1882 and 1881.) But a comparison of the tonnage of each road last week with that in the week of 1882 is instructive. The Grand Trunk gained 4,106 tons; the Vanderbilts, including Nickel Plate, 2,669 tons; the Pennsylvania lines, 501 tons, and the Baltimo and Ohio 101 tons. The following shows the tons of each article named carried out of Chicago by each of the Eastern railroads last week; the total tons by each railroad for last week and in the corresponding week of 1882, and the total tons of each article for the weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. The railroads last week carried 6,505 more tons than in the week of 1882, but 35,562 less tons than for the week of 1881;

 for the week of 1881:

 Week ended Apr. 28. tons.
 Grain.
 Provis's.
 Total

 Mich. Cea.
 1,029
 2,000
 1,603
 4,632

 Lake Shore.
 448
 3,174
 1,012
 4,632

 Part Wayne.
 1,120
 4,421
 1,164
 99.3
 4,033

 Pan Handle.
 1,191
 1,849
 99.3
 4,035

 Batt. & Onio.
 125
 906
 897
 1,428

 Grand Trunk.
 247
 5,658
 788
 6,403

 N. Y. C. & Sh. L.
 51
 1,715
 24
 1,790
 Total 1882. 3,207 5,248 7,664 2,673 1,327 2,357 Total for week of 1863 ... 819 19,423 5,951 29,733 ... 1863 1863 ... 819 14,399 4,898 ... 22,357 Total for week of 1863 ... 819 4,898 ... 22,357 Total for week of 9,492 43,822 5,903 ... 59,216

were 90,177 bales against 68,317 bales, for the same week in 1882; since September 1, the exports have been 4,069,227 bales, against 3,018,481 bales for the same time of the preceding year. The reduction in the price of pig iron noticed a week ago has failed to stimulate purchasers; the market last week was as dull as ever and either cheaper ore and coal or a large reduction in the production seems to be inevitable. The anthractic coal markets are dull and unsettled; the large companies profess to be holding prices firm, but it is remarked that their coal in second hands is selling slowly at prices much below schedule, and individual receivers are pressing their products on the markets.

The Stock Exchange markets last week week dull all the way out. A free supply of Governmont bonds early in the week led to a tittle activity as lower prices, but later they were dull and quotations again were advanced so that the final bidg show changes as follows: 31-28 14 lower, and 4s and 44 ps respectively 4 and 4 higher. State bonds were quiet. Attention is directed to a call printed below for a meeting of the holders of Arkansus 78 to the Central Raiiroad Company: We understand that officers of the company will be present at the meeting with a view of discussing a method of settlement. The railroad and miscellaneous bond market at times was active, but the movements of prices were irregular; speculative kinding generally were lower, but the better classes were firm and in some instances higher. There is a steady absorption of first mortgage bonds that are coasidered certain to pay their interest, but have not been railed as first class—some 6 per cent bonds which have been railing at about par or under and other 5s which sell at about \$80.855. Unquestionably there are bonds of that description which are as sale as Rock Island 6s, which are quoted at 125. The late in vestment demand is running to the classer named and is likely to cause a slow but matural selvance in the prices of some issues. The syndicate which had the m vance in the prices of some issues. The syndicate which had the marketing of the Northern Pacific first mortgage 6 per cent bonds announces that it has piaced the last \$10,000,000 of the (\$40,000,000)

first mortgage 6 per cent bonds announces that it has piaced the last \$10,000,000 or the (\$40,000,000) loan; the price in the market is about 106.

The share speculation for the week may be measured by the transactions, which are recorded as 1,249,972 shares against 2,706,184 shares for the preceding week. Dull as the foregoing figures demonstrate the market to have been, there were frequest and sometimes interesting fluctuations; but generally they so plainly were the result of clique machinations that they discouraged rather than stimulated trading. Perhaps the operations in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock during the last four weeks since April 1 best explain the state of the maximum and Western stock during the last four weeks since April 1 best explain the state of the maximum and Western stock during the last of the maximum April 1 to last night the transactions in Delawar, Lacawanna and Western have amounted to 1.764,752 shares—more than three times the amount of the capital stock; in that time its price has ranged from 1277g@12434 dividend on, to 131½ exampled from 1277g@12434 dividend on, to 131½ exampled from 1277g@12434 dividend on, to 131½ exampled from 1277g@12434 dividend on to 1 erally shows final losses ranging from 18 to 112 per

cent.
The following are Saturday's quotations for unisted securities:

| Am. Railway Imp. | ex-bids and stx. | 40 | 50 | At. & Pac. Incomes 25 | 23% | 10. bitcks 15p c. 10f \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cld st/cs. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\frac{1}{2} \) | 10. do. cea. kiv. dv. \(\fr 68. Su. & Buff. 79. 80. 81. St. Jos. & Western 9. 12 Do., preferred. 17 21 Do. 1st mts. 74

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. BOSTON, Saurriay, April 28, 1883.

EUROPEAN FINA VOIAL MARKETS

LONDON, APRIL 28—U. S. bonds four and a half per cent, 116½ do five per cents extended, 106½; Louisville and Nasavill e, 54½, New-York, Ontario and Western, 25½. New-York Central, 129½ Lake Shore, 115; Illinois Central, 129½ Pennsyivania Central, 55½, Lake Shore, 115; Illinois Central, 149½ Pennsyivania Central, 55½, Lake Shore, 115; Illinois Central, 149½ Pennsyivania Central, 55½, Lake Shore, 15; Illinois Central, 149½ Pennsyivania Central, 55½, Sh. Milwanke and St. Pan common 106½, Beating, 24½, Sh. Milwanke and St. Pan common 106½, Beating, 24½, Sh. Milwanke and St. Pan common 106½, Beating, 24½, Sh. Milwanke and St. Pan common 106½, Beating, 24½, Sh. Milwanke and St. Pan common 106½, Beating, 24½, Sh. Milwanke and St. Pan common 106½, Beating, 24½, Sh. Milwanke and Disc. London April 20½, Centimes for the account, and exchange on London at 25 francs 19½ centimes for checks.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

MONDAY, April 30.

A meeting of the bondholders of the State of Arkansas, issued in aid of the Arkansas Central Rufroad, will be held at the office of Charles G. Wolff & Co., brokers, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1883, at 3:15 n. m. It is important that all bondholders shall be present.

MINES AND MINING.

SUNDAY, April 29-P. M. "Oil" proves more attractive at the Mining Stock Exchange than dealings in mining stocks Yet the form is maintained, if the substance of min-Yet the form is maintained, if the substance of man-ing speculation is now torpid. Yesterday's man-hets were simply repetitions of those of preceding days—onsiness small and fluctua long generally in-significant Hall-Anderson sold down 10 cents to 1.35 and rose to 1.50. Robinson was 324 cents better, and Sonora was 2 cents lower. Little Chief was 3 cents higher at 50 cents. The Comstocks are from with small dealings. firm, with small dealings.

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGES. -ACTUAL SALES. -- BHARRS SOLD.

Names	int		est.	Fina.	Er	Ex.
Advance	.19		.18		300	
Atta Montana	.04	.04	1114	.04	****	3,00
Amie	.20	.21	.20	.21	200	4,00
Buckeye		.02	.02	.02	100	
Bye-and-Bye	.01	.01	.01	1	100	255
California"		.22	122	22	****	50
Carvaolite	1.00	1,00	1.00	1.00	****	80
Climax	.08	.09	.08	.1354	****	10
Con Virginia	.47	.47	.47	.47	****	1,200
Dalijonega	.04	.04	.04	.04	2000	1,200
Decatar	.03	.03	.02	.63	300	100
Durango	.05	.05			3111	2,90
Eiko	.06	.06	.06	.06	200	-70.00
Enterprise Con	1.10	.28	.24	.24		80
Grand Prize	1,10	1.15	1.10	1.10	****	706
Green Mountain*	.84	1.50	1.35		****	6,000
fiall-Anderson		1.50	1.45	1.50	****	90
Harlem	7.7	7.88	7.50	7.75	****	82
Horn Silver	.53	.55	.63	.55.	****	80
Independence	2.90	2,90	2.90	2.90	****	100
Littl Uniel	45	.50	48	50	*****	2.00
	16.50	16,50	16,50	16.50	1000	44
		2.35	2,85	2.35		100
Navajo	.07	.07	.07	.07	2000	1.000
Rappahannock	Bu	.83	.80	.81	100	3,300
Sierra Grande		1.75	1.75	1.75		2,85
Sonora Con		.85	.84	.84		3,40
Souta Pacine		,00	.05	.05	300	200
Sutro Paucel		.20	20	.20	-	2,80
Lavior-Piumas.	17	.17	.17	17	100	=0100
Union Con		4.00	4.00	4.00	5.70	250
	-		-			20.00
Total sales for the day	·		•••••	*****	1,500	38,26
* Buyer 10.						

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 28, 1883. | SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 28, 1883. | Thursday, To-day. | Alpas. | 14 | 14 | 14 | Northern Belle | 8 | 4 | Alpas. | 14 | 14 | Northern Belle | 8 | 14 | Alpas. | 15 | 24 | Alpas. | 16 | Alpas.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—All the leading Comstock shares were active last week and the impression generally prevails that prices will advance with prospecting.

It is reported that Mackay will not return for a year and that Fair is taking little interest in the Comstock and will shortly go to Europe.

No important changes have occurred in the mines of Eureka, Tuscarora or columbus districts.

The usual quantity of builton was received from the mines during the week.

the mines during the week.

Tomestane, Ariz., April 28.—A large body of rich
manganese ore has been struck in the lower level of
the Vizma mine. Assays yield \$900 per ton.
More pumps are required for the Grand Central.
The District Court opens May 7. Several important mining cases are to be tried.
The Empire Company begun suits against settlers
to-day to decide the title to surface ground.

Bullion valued at \$10,000 was received in New-York on Saturday from the mines, making a total for the week of \$217,000.

The total sales of mining stocks in New-York the past week are officially reported by the two exchanges at 247,017 shares.